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FISHERY MARKET NEWS

APRIL 1941

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
WASHINGTON



FISHERY MARKET NEWS

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Applications for FISHERY MARKET NEWS, which is delivered free to members of the fishery industry and allied interests, should be addressed to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

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FISHERY MARKET NEWS

A REVIEW OF CONDITIONS AND TRENDS OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

April 1941

Washington, D. C.

Vol. 3, No. 4

SUMMARY

Special Articles

Relative Seasonal Landings and Average Prices at Boston, 1940.--There have been prepared and are included in the first special article for this month tables of indexes covering both volume and price of the landings of fish at the Boston Fish Pier during 1940. These identify the relative abundance of the various species and the fluctuations in price from month to month.

Fish and Wildlife Service Engaged in Program to Increase Markets for Fishery Products.--In an effort to develop and increase markets for domestic fishery products, a program was initiated recently that is providing information to fish wholesalers and retailers, and indicating uses of institutional advertising and consumer contacts.

Fresh Fish

Vessels of 5 net tons and over landed 27,707,000 pounds of fishery products during February in Boston, Gloucester, and Portland. This total was 15 percent larger than that for February 1940.

The February receipts at the Chicago Wholesale Market included 5,876,000 pounds of fishery products. Imports contributed 2,895,000 pounds of this total. Freight shipments provided 57 percent of the total; truck shipments, 30 percent; and express, 13 percent.

Frozen Fish

Cold-storage warehouses in the United States and Alaska held 49,458,000 pounds of frozen fish and shellfish on March 15--a gain of 8 percent from the holdings of March 15, 1940. During the month ending March 15, there were 6,530,000 pounds of products frozen, an amount 3 percent greater than the total for the corresponding period in 1940.

Market news reports showing 6,743,000 pounds held in Boston plants, 5,673,000 pounds in New York plants, and 5,807,000 pounds in Chicago establishments at the end of March indicate the location of a large percentage of the United States holdings.

Canned Fish

Stocks of unsold canned salmon in the hands of packers on March 31 totaled 363,000 cases, 74 percent less than the stocks held a year ago.

Canned shrimp production for the 1940-41 season to March 29 was 909,000 cases, 15 percent less than the total for the corresponding portion of the 1939-40 season. Canning activity in California in March produced 406,000 cases of pilchards, 480,000 cases of tuna, and 35,000 cases of mackerel.

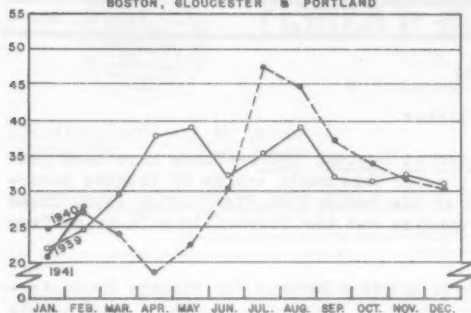
Foreign Fishery Trade

During February there were 16,516,000 pounds of edible fishery products exported from the United States and 23,500,000 pounds were imported. Both figures were below the corresponding totals for 1940.

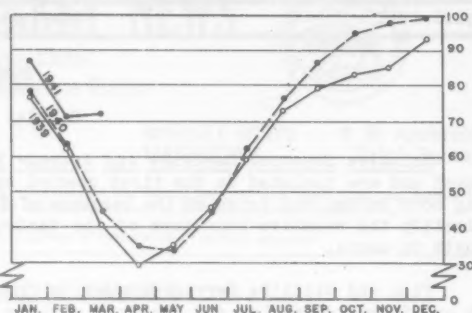
TRENDS OF FISHERY TRADE

In millions of pounds

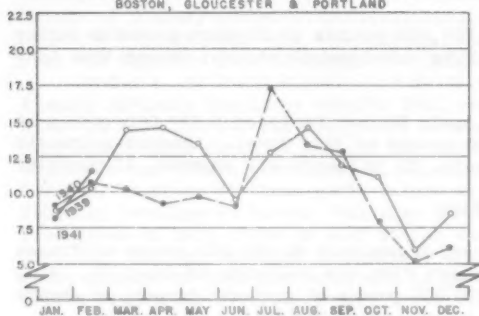
VESSEL LANDINGS, ALL FRESH FISH
BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



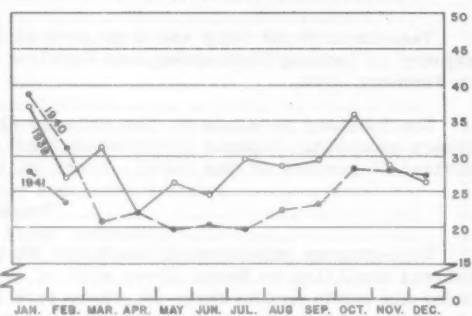
DOMESTIC COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



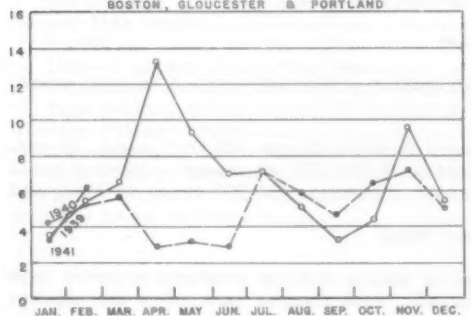
VESSEL LANDINGS, FRESH HADDOCK
BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



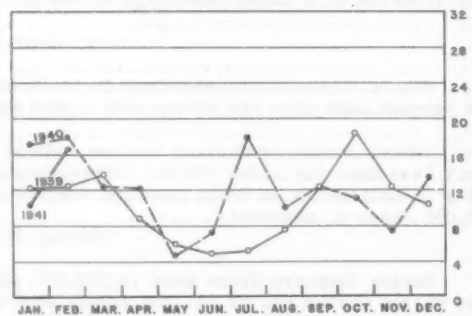
IMPORTS OF EDIBLE FISHERY COMMODITIES



VESSEL LANDINGS, FRESH COD
BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



EXPORTS OF EDIBLE FISHERY COMMODITIES



RELATIVE SEASONAL LANDINGS AND AVERAGE PRICES AT BOSTON, 1940

By A. W. Anderson, Fishery Marketing Specialist
Division of Fishery Industries

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

As a ready means of determining the seasonal variations in the landings and average prices of fishery products by offshore vessels at the Boston Fish Pier throughout 1940, indices have been prepared from detailed data available in the monthly summaries released by the Boston Fishery Market News office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Although covering only the landings of offshore vessels, these fares amounted to 87 percent of the total catch sold through the New England Fish Exchange. ^{1/}

I. By Volume of Landings

For each species the month during which the largest catch was made has been given a value of 100. The landings in other months have been expressed in percentages of the largest month or 100. The relative volume of each month's catch is immediately available merely by noting the relation of its index number to 100. A graph depicting the varying volume for any particular species may be quickly constructed by using the monthly indices.

TABLE 1. MONTHLY INDEX OF LANDINGS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AT BOSTON FISH PIER BY OFFSHORE VESSELS, 1940
(Expressed for each classification in percentages of its greatest monthly volume)

Item	Year	Greatest month	Average month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds													
Blackbacks	703,725	197,760	58,644	3	1	2	6	29	28	34	57	100	52	25	21	30
Cods																
Large	21,945,926	3,239,700	1,828,827	52	100	99	36	40	29	48	51	53	57	60	52	56
Market	26,761,652	4,967,755	2,230,138	41	29	30	12	15	15	61	51	43	85	100	55	45
Cusk	4,608,600	777,055	384,050	38	51	26	30	41	12	26	54	55	100	88	72	49
Dabs	968,432	185,090	80,703	87	53	38	14	4	25	39	52	20	54	37	100	44
Haddock																
Large	70,388,893	7,856,680	5,865,741	70	88	86	78	81	70	100	91	80	61	38	52	75
Scrod	34,055,302	4,915,445	2,837,942	63	65	47	42	40	41	100	88	86	49	35	38	58
Hake	3,450,987	549,175	287,582	68	45	24	5	13	17	53	100	64	97	78	63	52
Halibut	867,057	144,751	72,255	20	55	67	69	85	47	100	55	37	37	16	11	50
Mackerel	15,066,074	4,105,725	1,883,259	--	--	--	--	10	62	100	82	51	51	10	2	45
Pollock	15,441,409	3,826,160	1,286,784	65	44	28	7	5	3	9	13	18	26	85	100	34
Rosefish	15,489,280	3,537,196	1,290,773	100	60	22	7	2	5	33	29	16	56	45	63	36
Soles																
Gray	2,563,720	973,000	213,643	74	100	22	4	3	1	2	3	4	13	12	26	22
Lemon	2,048,426	419,265	170,702	11	17	20	26	100	75	71	54	37	29	19	31	41
Swordfish	762,270	344,288	190,568	--	--	--	--	--	1	61	100	60	--	--	--	55
Wolfish	580,761	85,671	48,397	100	69	66	56	80	39	69	49	31	41	31	46	56
Yellowtails	1,508,077	374,935	125,673	28	11	13	37	49	19	10	11	11	42	72	100	34
Scallops, sea	1,140,565	223,151	95,047	13	10	4	13	66	90	29	22	48	100	43	72	43
Miscellaneous	191,828	47,988	15,986	22	100	26	8	21	5	65	62	20	22	10	38	33
Totals:																
1940	218,542,984	24,507,563	18,211,915	82	84	68	46	51	53	100	92	79	84	76	76	74
1939	243,762,050	24,850,378	20,313,504	65	83	100	91	99	70	76	89	80	73	73	81	82
1938	270,143,823	27,901,612	22,511,985	78	78	100	95	97	82	71	86	71	72	69	72	81

Note.—Includes only fares sold through the New England Fish Exchange.

^{1/} Inshore fishing craft landings sold through the New England Fish Exchange totaled 32,402,000 pounds or 13 percent of the volume. Of this quantity, whiting constituted almost 8 million pounds, 85 percent of which was landed in June, July, August, and September.

During 1940 the heaviest landings of fish occurred in July with August only 8 percent less. Secondary peaks of abundance were in January, February, and October. The poorest catches, about half of the August total, were landed in April, May, and June. The labor controversy which resulted in over 50 trawlers being withheld from fishing from early March to the latter part of June changed the pattern of landings considerably from 1939, especially for those varieties normally landed in quantity during that period. The sale of a number of trawlers to the Navy and their withdrawal from the fleet also affected the volume of landings. In both 1939 and 1938 March was the month of greatest landings. The shift to July in 1940 was due to very large mackerel catches during that month and the fact that the peak of large haddock landings, normally occurring in March, was delayed by the labor controversy until the large otter trawlers returned to fishing.

Over 70 million pounds of large haddock were weighed out on the Pier during 1940, July being the best month. August, the next best month, was 9 percent poorer. Production was consistently high throughout most of the year, the average monthly landings being 75 percent of the largest month. Scrod haddock, the next most abundant classification, likewise showed the largest landings in July with August and September well up. However, during the balance of the year landings were mostly less than one-half those during the best month. Peak landings for market cod occurred in November and October, with the second quarter landings very low. Large cod were most abundant in February and March, well above the remaining months.

Rosefish landings were concentrated in the fall and winter months with the largest in January. Landings in April, May, and June were almost negligible. Landings of pollock, a seasonal fish, were greatest in December, followed by November and January. These three months accounted for almost two-thirds of the total for the year. Not a pound of mackerel, another seasonal fish, was landed until May. Half of the total poundage was taken in July and August although mackerel were landed until the end of the year. Flounder landings were not large but were well divided with most of the blackbacks in September, dabs and yellow-tails in December, gray sole in February, and lemon sole in May.

II. By Weighted Average Prices

The price index has been prepared in the same manner as the landings index. All prices are weighted averages. For each species the month with the highest weighted average has been given a value of 100. Remaining months have their weighted average prices expressed in terms of the highest month or 100. The relative price during any month is immediately ascertainable by comparing its index number with 100.

In 1940 all species averaged together brought the highest prices in March as compared with October in 1939 and December in 1938. Prices were relatively high in 1940 during the labor controversy period from March to June and dropped to the year's low in July under the impact of the return of the large otter trawlers and the year's heaviest production. The average for the year, however, was only 20 percent under the highest month, indicating that disparities were never great.

Prices for large haddock were highest in December and November, corresponding with the periods of lowest production. Prices were also high in March despite relatively heavy landings. Scrod haddock prices were at the highest levels in March and April and again in December. Each price peak corresponded with a low catch level. Equally low landings in May and June did not bring high average prices, however, although the largest volume in July did accompany the year's lowest price.

Large cod were most expensive in January and eleven months later in December when production was slightly under the year's average but well above the poorest months in the second quarter. Market cod were highest in March, April, and February, all months of well below average production. Although March had double the landings of May and June, the average prices during the latter months were about 25 and 39 percent less, respectively.

Rosefish landings and prices showed no correlation, probably because the larger landings at Gloucester also influence the average price. December brought the highest price and February the lowest, although they were the months of second and third highest production.

The seasonal character of pollock influenced its value to the extent that large landings in December and November brought low prices. Although relatively low production in April and March brought high prices, they did not remain at a high level in May, June, and July when landings were over 90 percent under the peak.

Mackerel prices were highest in December when landings were negligible and about average most of the remaining months when catches were appreciable.

The price of any one species landed at Boston apparently is not dependent solely upon the supply of it which is available. Interchangeability and competition among the numerous varieties affect the normal variation in price that might be expected with changing production. Seasonal abundance of certain species and the shifting of vessels from one fishery to another also are important factors.

TABLE 2. MONTHLY INDEX OF AVERAGE PRICES OF FISHERY PRODUCTS LANDED AT BOSTON FISH FIER BY OFFSHORE VESSELS, 1940
(Expressed for each classification in percentages of its highest monthly average price)

Item	Year	Highest month	Lowest month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
Blackbacks	<u>3.45</u>	<u>8.20</u>	<u>1.90</u>	65	61	<u>100</u>	48	24	23	26	42	43	53	51	62	42
Cod:																
Large	3.84	5.01	2.77	<u>100</u>	76	83	78	61	68	55	56	78	85	72	91	77
Market	3.20	4.29	2.03	88	92	<u>100</u>	91	74	76	47	62	73	76	69	89	75
Cusk	2.93	3.86	1.92	87	89	<u>100</u>	95	61	75	50	59	71	76	71	87	76
Dabs	2.81	3.53	1.62	86	91	92	76	53	46	57	75	<u>100</u>	99	83	70	80
Haddock:																
Large	4.06	5.36	2.59	85	78	90	82	68	66	48	63	73	87	96	<u>100</u>	76
Scrod	3.25	4.18	2.01	83	85	<u>100</u>	93	78	75	48	69	80	86	86	93	78
Hake	3.67	6.58	2.25	73	83	99	<u>100</u>	61	37	34	36	44	52	52	72	56
Halibut	14.96	21.92	11.81	<u>100</u>	79	81	68	55	60	54	62	70	75	96	99	68
Mackerel	2.27	6.60	1.88	--	--	--	--	59	30	33	28	40	33	71	<u>100</u>	34
Pollock	2.37	4.03	1.94	54	73	85	<u>100</u>	66	66	55	58	61	66	48	52	59
Rosefish	1.70	2.24	1.26	74	56	71	71	75	69	63	58	74	83	88	<u>100</u>	76
Sole:																
Gray	3.86	6.88	2.55	60	37	54	75	68	52	52	72	<u>100</u>	99	82	76	56
Lemon	7.15	14.89	3.70	90	77	<u>100</u>	65	25	29	36	50	57	68	77	68	48
Swordfish	21.70	55.00	19.49	--	--	--	--	--	<u>100</u>	46	35	39	--	--	--	39
Wolffish	3.84	5.00	2.32	72	93	92	56	46	54	68	83	98	<u>100</u>	95	96	77
Yellowtails	2.02	3.31	1.34	63	87	<u>100</u>	80	40	53	52	57	79	58	60	59	61
Scallops, sea	16.32	28.00	13.18	63	64	<u>100</u>	90	48	47	48	55	60	63	64	65	58
Miscellaneous	4.42	8.78	1.85	<u>100</u>	54	98	73	30	45	30	40	21	44	56	54	50
Totals:																
1940	3.54	4.43	2.58	80	82	<u>100</u>	97	81	74	58	71	84	83	76	87	80
1939	2.84	3.46	2.07	92	84	91	68	60	80	73	81	85	<u>100</u>	93	85	82
1938	2.45	2.94	1.73	96	98	90	64	59	69	81	81	97	92	84	<u>100</u>	83

Note.--All prices are weighted averages in dollars per hundredweight and are only for fares sold over the New England Fish Exchange.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ENGAGED IN PROGRAM TO INCREASE MARKETS FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS

By Ralph Russell, Associate Fishery Economist, and
Keith O. Burr, Junior Fishery Statistician
Division of Fishery Industries

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior has initiated a program to develop and increase markets for fishery products of domestic origin. The program seeks to increase fish consumption by encouraging improved methods of storing, displaying, and selling fish. The major purpose of the project is to bring about a wider recognition of the opportunities to the trade in selling fish and the advantages to the general public in consuming fish.

To achieve the objective of this market development program, the problem of how to increase the consumption of fishery products has been carefully considered. This problem had several important aspects. The fact has long been recognized that fish consumption in the United States is far below that of any other major maritime nation. In an analysis made prior to the current European war, it was determined that against an annual 55 pounds per capita consumption in Japan, 52 pounds in Sweden, 44 pounds in Norway, 39 pounds in Denmark, 35 pounds in Great Britain, and 29 pounds in Canada, the United States had an annual per capita consumption estimated at less than fourteen pounds.

The reason for the low consumption in the United States is certainly not to be found in any general deficiency in supply nor in methods of harvesting in the fisheries. Rather, the difficulties apparently arise in the marketing of fish and in the consumers' attitude towards fish. Abundant evidence was obtained from a study of the retail marketing of fish to indicate that this former aspect of the problem is a key factor in low consumption. It is obvious that, on an average, retail stores devote little attention to promoting fish sales by advertising or by recommending fish to customers. Only a limited amount of space and equipment is usually devoted to handling fish, and many dealers customarily display this item on only two or three days of the week. Moreover, many retailers handle fish more or less under protest. They stock the commodity only as an accommodation to their customers, and their attitude is reflected in their lack of energy in developing this opportunity for profits. And this occurs despite the fact that most retailers recognize fish as a profitable item.

Still another aspect of low consumption is the fact that there is a definite lack of consumer knowledge concerning fish. Housewives, especially those of inland cities, know very little of the varieties and forms of fishery products available. They have had little experience or information as to methods of preparing fishery products. They are under a handicap in attempting to purchase quality fishery products, for they are not competent judges of quality. Finally, they have little idea of the nutritional values or economic advantages to be gained by purchasing fish.

Recognizing these facts, the program was designed to strike at the roots of the difficulties. While the details of the program necessarily vary somewhat from city to city, the general plan is to station market development agents in representative consuming centers. For the time being the area to be covered is restricted to three cities, Pittsburgh, Columbus, and Cincinnati, and the program deals primarily with fresh and frozen fish. Agents in these cities are undertaking three types of activities calculated to remove the previously mentioned restrictions to a greater consumption of fishery products.

The first type of activity involves the provision of information to wholesalers and retailers of fishery products. Such information consists of market news reports dealing with supply, demand, and price conditions at production points, the source of supply of various species, and the types of fishery products available. The Fishery Market News Service has been augmented in certain coastal areas to make this service more complete.

In addition to giving out market information, the agent undertakes activities designed to obtain greater emphasis on fish sales by retailers. Armed with data from the retail marketing study, the agent is in a position to call attention to some of the shortcomings of existing practices. He attempts to interest retailers in the possibilities of greater profits by giving more attention, more advertising, and more promotional efforts to the sale of fish. This work also includes providing information as to types of equipment available for handling fish, sales practices that have proven effective, and species and varie-

ties of fishery products which have great appeal to consumers. He encourages advertising by placards, signs and posters at the store, and advises retailers and wholesalers how to obtain this material. He seeks to obtain larger and more strategically located space for fish advertising in circulars, newspapers, and other circulating media.

Another phase of this type of activity is to indicate to the wholesale trade the value of institutional advertising. The agent is in a position to assist in such a program by providing effective ammunition which can be used in preparing copy. Information as to nutritional value of fish, interesting facts about various species of fish, and methods of preparing fish into tasty dishes is available in publications of the Service. Emphasis is laid on the variety of species and forms available, nutritional values, and the economy of serving fish.

Still another type of activity which the agent undertakes relates to contacts through which he can reach consumer groups and the general public. This work consists of providing appropriate information to editors of women's pages and home economists of newspapers and radio stations with the object of developing an interest in fishery products among consumers and building up a knowledge of fish that will enable consumers to purchase wisely and well. Also in this connection, the agent provides scripts for spot announcements broadcast over selected radio stations. The material broadcast is of an educational and informative nature and centers around a program of spot announcements broadcast several times a week. About half of these announcements feature "best buys" of major species of fish or of fish seasonally abundant and reasonable in price.

The agent coordinates the various materials that go before the public so that the greatest possible benefit can be expected. The publicity is thus coordinated with the "best-buy" suggestions and the seasonal characteristics of the fishery industries. It is believed that these activities will assure consumers of current information on species available, promote orderly marketing, and tend to prevent the accumulation of gluts on the market.

In carrying on these activities the market development agents are being assisted by a technological specialist. The technological specialist is endeavoring to solve problems relating to the handling, storing, refrigerating, and displaying of fishery products, chiefly in retail stores. Retailers who have special problems or wish suggestions in this connection are being urged to consult this specialist. While the technologist considers specific problems, his services include making suggestions as to how to eliminate uneconomical and inefficient practices, how to prevent spoilage, and how to put before the public a superior product. In addition, he contacts restaurants, institutions, and government agencies to discuss problems arising in connection with their serving fish, and to provide information that may be needed. His chief objective in this type of work is to explain the merits of fish as a nutritious and economical food and to indicate approved practices in handling fish.

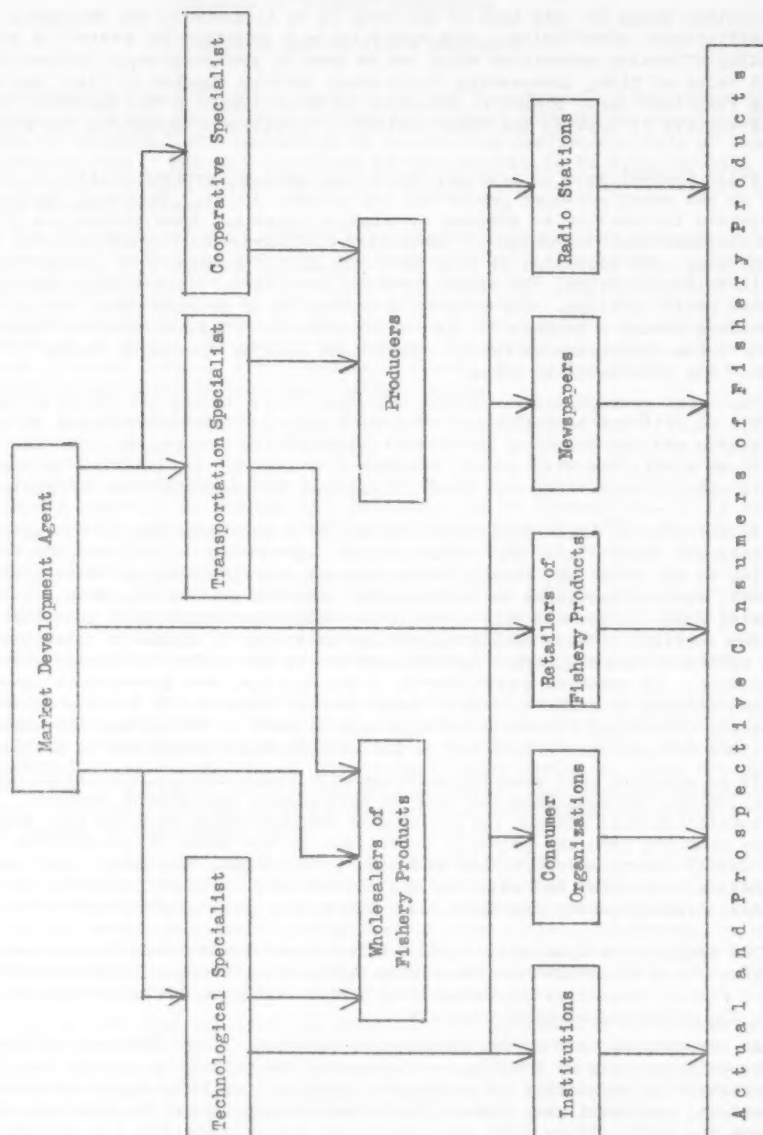
It is expected that soon the services of a transportation specialist and a cooperative specialist will be available for work on this market development program. The transportation specialist will attempt the solution of transportation problems that retard the flow of fishery products from the point of production to the point of consumption or that tend to raise unduly the price of fishery products to the final consumer. Such matters as rates, alternative facilities and services and comparative costs will receive his attention. He will also discourage any practices that injure the quality of fishery products in transit.

The cooperative specialist will advise on cooperative methods of marketing fishery products. He will cover areas where cooperation among fishermen promises efficient utilization of fishery resources and endeavor to assist such groups of fishermen in problems relating to the marketing of their products.

In carrying on this market development program, difficulties in selling fish that are occasioned by methods of handling or processing at production points are likely to become apparent. It is hoped that by exchanging opinions and ideas among producers, processors, wholesalers, and retailers, these groups can recognize mutual problems and cooperate to overcome the difficulties that presently are responsible for low consumption of fishery products. In the final analysis the program will be effective only if it serves to promote a free and steady flow of fishery products from producer to consumer.

The chart on the next page gives a visual explanation of the program by showing how and with whom the members of the field staff will work. The chart does not purport to show all relationships but merely those involved in the main lines of endeavor.

Flow of Efforts to Develop and Increase Markets for Fishery Products of Domestic Origin



It will be noted that while the program is being carried on in three cities, the chart shows the operation in only one city. In this connection it should be pointed out that there is only one technological specialist and there will be only one transportation specialist and one cooperative specialist. The services of these employees will be divided among the cities where the program is undertaken. As a matter of fact, it is likely that the services of the cooperative specialist will be required primarily in coastal regions, and the transportation specialist will necessarily work at fish production points as well as fish distributing centers.

O-O-O

FISHERY ADVISORY COMMITTEE SUBMITS 1941 RECOMMENDATIONS

On March 15 the 1941 recommendations of the Fishery Advisory Committee were presented to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes by Chairman Triggs of the Committee. The recommendations were formulated by the Committee at its meeting in Washington on January 30 and 31.

In presenting the resolutions for the use of the Department, Mr. Triggs called the Secretary's attention to several recommendations concerning the fishery resources and national defense. In one of these the Committee requested that the Fish and Wildlife Service be designated as a defense agency so that the essential fishery activities of the Service would not be diminished during the days of emergency and efforts to safeguard our resources against unrestricted forces of depletion would not be relaxed. Attention was called to the fact that the fishery industries need and deserve the help of the Federal Government during the emergency, by virtue of the potential value in coastal defense of its fleets of vessels and its experienced navigators, because of the unique dietary values of fish foods, and because the fishery resources are important as a source of large quantities of high quality food that is produced and marketed at low cost.

Several dangers of the national defense program were anticipated by the Committee, which asked that all Government departments take adequate steps to eliminate and control pollution hazards that might arise during the course of defense development. It requested also that steps be taken to forestall the contemplated use of national forest and park areas for military purposes and that aquatic military maneuvers that would disturb fishes be confined to areas unimportant to valuable fish life.

A fund to provide for emergency work was requested for the Fish and Wildlife Service to prevent or minimize injury to the fishery resources as occasioned by the exigencies of defense, and the Federal Government was asked to make adjustments to prevent injury to American fishing operations whose normal outlets for export have been or will be disturbed by war conditions.

The recommendations also called attention, among other things, to a need for increased activity by the Department in certain phases of fishery management work. In this regard, resolutions were presented that ask for extension of work to establish optimum size limits for all important fishes and for greater efforts to develop fishing gear that will make selective catches of the most valuable sizes of fish. The Committee also recommended a thorough study of the practical value of artificial propagation of Great Lakes fishes.

Other resolutions recommended studies to facilitate and improve the uses of fishery products. The Committee asked for increased efforts to promote orderly distribution and marketing of fishery products; the formation of a Fishery Educational Service that will improve and enlarge public and professional knowledge of the fishery resources and their use and management; the institution of fish transportation studies; and the enlargement of research studies in the preservation of fish.

The Fishery Advisory Committee has been functioning since 1935. It is composed of members who serve without compensation at the invitation of the Secretary of the Interior. Members are selected from all sections of the country and from all fields of fishery endeavor, providing a cross section of the opinions of all commercial and recreational users of the fishery resources. The recommendations of this group are considered to have contributed materially to the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DESIGNATED AS DEFENSE AGENCY

The Department of the Interior was notified on April 4 by the Civil Service Commission that the Fish and Wildlife Service had been designated a defense agency. This action will facilitate the Service's work quite extensively as the Civil Service Commission and other Government offices that recognize the Commission's decision are expediting all matters pertaining to the work of "defense" agencies.

ARMY ESTABLISHES PURCHASE CENTERS FOR CERTAIN PERISHABLES

The Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army has announced the establishment of market centers to handle purchases of fresh fruits and vegetables for Army establishments of 2,000 men or over. It is planned to enlarge eventually the functions of these purchase centers to include purchase of perishable fishery products. For the present, perishable fishery commodities for Army use are being purchased by the Quartermasters of each camp, post or station. Reproduced below is a list of the new market centers furnished by the Quartermaster Corps:

<u>Address</u>	<u>Officer in Charge</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Officer in Charge</u>
Rooms 271 & 272 Boston Mkt. Terminal Fargo & C Streets South Boston, Mass.	Spear, Norman P. 2nd Lt., Q.M.C.	Rooms 404 & 405 Exchange Bldg. 218 West Adams St. Jacksonville, Fla.	Brown, N. K. 1st Lt. FA
Room 1304 Loft Bldg. 157 Chambers Street New York, N. Y.	MacDonald, F. P. 1st Lt., Q.M.C.	Rooms 3-4-5-6 F. T. Newton Bldg. 122½ Front St. Hattiesburgh, Miss.	Williams, M. O. 2nd Lt. Inf.
Rooms 211 & 212 Produce Building Second & Dock Sts. Philadelphia, Pa.	McNulty, J. M. 2nd Lt., Q.M.C.	Rooms 1 to 5, Fireside Mutual Life Bldg. Alexandria, La.	Corns, J. B. 1st Lt., Q.M.C.
101 Keyser Bldg. Calvert & Redwood St. Baltimore, Md.	Thompson, P. S. 2nd Lt. Inf.	Room 113 Board of Trade Bldg. 301 W. Main St. Louisville, Ky.	Woerner, L. G. 1st Lt. CA
Rooms 517-20 Board of Trade Bldg. 304 East Plume St. Norfolk, Va.	Gearreald, T. N. 2nd Lt. Inf.	Room 418 Produce Exch. Bldg. 1425 S. Racine Ave. Chicago, Ill.	Hull, W. D. 1st Lt., Q.M.C. Pope, S. K. Capt. FA
New Municipal Bldg. Green & Bow Sts. Fayetteville, N. C.	Wiggins, E. G. 2nd Lt. Inf.	Rooms 204-5-6-7 Liberty Bldg. 829 North 4th St. St. Louis, Mo.	Hudson, J. F. Capt. FA
315½ North Front St. Wilmington, N. C.	Cake, E. W. 2nd Lt. Inf.	Room C. Capitol Fed. Savings & Loan Bldg. Kansas at 6th St. Topeka, Kans.	Haines, Paul E. Capt. Q.M.C.
520 Gervais St. Columbia, S. C.	McKinnon, D. L. 2nd Lt. FA	Rooms 208-9-10 Wallace Building 105 Main Street Little Rock, Ark.	Barr, T. B. 2nd Lt., Q.M.C.
Rooms 901-2-3 Volunteer Life Bldg. 832 Georgia Ave. Chattanooga, Tenn.	Roberts, J. A. Capt. Q.M.C.		
Atlanta QM Depot Glenn & Murphy Ave., S.W. Atlanta, Ga.	Fain, J. M. 2nd Lt., Q.M.C.		

<u>Address</u>	<u>Officer in Charge</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Officer in Charge</u>
Room 302 Swift Bldg. 13th St. & Broadway Columbus, Ga.	Caldwell, J. Jr. 2nd Lt., Q.M.C.	Rooms 506 & 507 Savings Bldg. 306 N. Robinson Ave. Oklahoma City, Okla.	Marple, Richard F. 2nd Lt., Q.M.C.
Liberty Nat'l Bank & Trust Co., Bldg. 2 W. Broughton St. Savannah, Ga.	Hall, A. D. 2nd Lt., Q.M.C.	Rooms 100 & 102 Produce Terminal Bldg. 1201 Jones Street Fort Worth, Texas	Wanamaker, D. J. 2nd Lt., Q.M.C.
Rooms 409 & 410 Milam Building 115 West Travis St. San Antonio, Texas	Atwell, K. J. 2nd Lt., Q.M.C.	Rooms 320-324 Consular Building 510 Battery St. San Francisco, Calif.	Fulbruge, C. R. 2nd Lt. Inf.
Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co. Bldg. Rosenberg & Strand Sts. Galveston, Texas	Minch, M. W. 2nd Lt., Q.M.C.	Rooms 231-233-235 Wholesale Term. Bldg. 746 S. Central Ave. Los Angeles, Calif.	Baum, L. E. 2nd Lt. Inf.
Rooms 601 & 602 Martin Building 213 Stanton Street El Paso, Texas	Powell, W. B. 2nd Lt., Q.M.C.	Rooms 504 & 505 Perkins Bldg. Tacoma, Wash.	Prince, K. Y. 2nd Lt. Q.M.C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

The average wholesale prices for United States commodities during the week ending March 29, as determined by study of nearly 900 price series, was 82.0 percent of the 1926 average, nearly 2 percent higher than a month previous and over 5 percent above a year before. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which prepares these records, reports food costs increased during the month and the year by 1.1 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively. The average wholesale food cost for the week ending March 29 was 76.4 percent of the 1926 average.

Retail food prices rose one-half of one percent between February 18 and March 18, as determined by averages of 51 large cities compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Preliminary reports for April 1 indicate further price advances. During the 12 months ending March 18 average food prices rose 2.9 percent. The all-foods index for the month ending March 15 was 1.6 percent lower than the 5-year average of 1935-39.

Pink salmon retail prices on March 18 averaged 16.2 cents for a 16-ounce can and red salmon averaged 26.9 cents per can on that date. These prices represented rises of 1.2 and .7 percent, respectively, over the prices for these products on February 18 and were 5.9 percent higher than the prices of both commodities in mid-March 1940.

FEBRUARY LANDINGS AT THREE PORTS VALUED AT OVER A MILLION DOLLARS

During February there were 27,707,000 pounds of fishery products, valued at \$1,026,000, landed at the three ports of Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine, by vessels of 5 net tons and over. These landings, summarized in Statistical Bulletin 1417, were 2 percent in volume and 15 percent in value greater than the corresponding figures for February 1940. Rosefish, cod, and haddock landings all showed large increases in volume and value over the February 1940 totals, while landings of gray sole fell sharply from the previous figures.

For January and February combined there were 48,491,000 pounds of products landed, valued at \$1,884,000. This compared with 52,140,000 pounds of products, valued at \$1,736,000, landed in the first two months of 1940.

During February, Boston received 21,914,000 pounds of products, valued at \$868,000; Gloucester, 4,672,000 pounds, valued at \$128,000; and Portland, 1,121,000 pounds, valued at \$30,000.

FEBRUARY LANDINGS AT BOSTON FISH PIER SHOW GAINS

The landings of fish at the Boston Fish Pier during February, as reported by the Boston office of the Fishery Market News Service, displayed a 37 percent gain in volume over January. The rise in volume was accompanied by an increase in unit price. Fishermen received \$884,000 for all sales, an increase of 18 percent over the total sales for January, and of 12 percent above the February 1940 figure.

Landings and Prices of Fishery Products at Boston

Item	February 1941		Change from				Landings	
			Jan. 1941		Feb. 1940			
	Landings	Av. price (cwt)	Landings	Av. price	Landings	Av. price	2 months 1941	2 months 1940
	Lbs.	\$	¢	¢	¢	¢	Lbs.	Lbs.
Offshore vessels	20,027,000	3.98	+ 33	-14	- 3	+ 10	35,081,000	40,822,000
Inshore craft	2,398,000	3.63	+ 83	- 8	+ 115	- 1	3,706,000	1,900,000
Total	22,425,000	3.94	+ 37	-14	+ 3	+ 9	38,787,000	42,722,000
Leading items:								
Offshore								
Cod, large	4,088,000	3.55	+143	-34	+ 26	- 7	5,771,000	4,924,000
Cod, market	1,649,000	4.16	+ 44	-15	+ 13	+ 5	2,794,000	3,496,000
Haddock, large	6,506,000	4.72	+ 36	-14	- 6	+ 13	11,295,000	12,422,000
Haddock, scrod	4,275,000	3.51	+ 39	-12	+ 33	- 1	7,346,000	6,285,000
Pollock	1,663,000	3.05	+ 12	- 6	- 2	+ 4	3,142,000	4,162,000
Rosefish	999,000	2.89	- 30	+10	- 53	+129	2,429,000	5,644,000
Inshore								
Cod, large	131,000	4.58	+ 41	-34	--	- 16	224,000	220,000
Cod, market	253,000	4.28	+ 16	-20	+ 44	- 7	472,000	368,000
Gray sole	166,000	5.91	+ 52	+ 7	- 10	+ 33	275,000	253,000
Yellowtails	130,000	3.05	- 35	+58	+ 4	- 3	328,000	319,000
Haddock, large	110,000	5.54	+ 83	-19	+112	- 3	170,000	33,000
Haddock, scrod	74,000	4.33	+ 85	- 5	+ 957	+ 14	114,000	25,000
Rosefish	1,389,000	2.89	+205	+ 7	+ 440	+104	1,845,000	306,000

PRODUCTION OF HARD CRABS IN GULF STATES SHOW LARGE INCREASE

The New Orleans office of the Fishery Market News Service reports that the March production of hard crabs in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas totaled 730,000 pounds, a gain of 251 percent over the February figure. During the first three months of 1940, 1,186,000 pounds of hard crabs were produced, a gain of 120 percent over the corresponding period in 1940.

March production of fishery products in these States included, in addition to hard crabs, 3,000 barrels of shrimp, 183,000 barrels of oysters, 69,000 pounds of crab meat, 25,000 pounds of other shellfish, 306,000 pounds of salt-water fish, and 110,000 pounds of fresh-water fish. The salt-waterfish production included mainly red snapper, mullet, grouper, and red drum, and the catch of fresh-water fish was chiefly catfish and buffalofish.

OVER HALF CHICAGO RECEIPTS IN FEBRUARY ARRIVE VIA FREIGHT

The Chicago office of the Fishery Market News Service reports that of the 5,876,000 pounds of fishery products received by the Chicago Wholesale Market in February, 57 percent was shipped by freight, 30 percent by truck, and 13 percent by express. Sixty-three percent of the volume was composed of fresh-water fish, 26 percent of salt-water fish, and 11 percent of shellfish and miscellaneous items. Of 76 items listed in the receipts, 30 were fish with salt-water origin, 32 were fresh-water fish, and 14 were shellfish and miscellaneous items.

Seventy-eight percent of the fresh-water fish received in Chicago was imported and 43 percent of the salt-water fish had foreign origin. Ninety-nine percent of the volume of shellfish and miscellaneous items received was from domestic sources.

Receipts of Fishery Products at Chicago

Item	February 1941	Feb. 1941 compared with		2 months Jan. - Feb.	2 mo. 1941 compared with 2 mo. 1940
		Jan. 1941	Feb. 1940		
Classification:	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Percent
Fresh-water fish	3,693,000	+ 9	+26	7,073,000	+ 35
Salt-water fish	1,513,000	+ 36	- 6	2,623,000	--
Shellfish, etc.	670,000	- 33	+ 1	1,667,000	+ 15
Total receipts	5,876,000	+ 7	+13	11,363,000	+ 22
Leading items:*					
Lake herring	231,000	- 25	-19	541,000	+ 8
Lake trout	302,000	- 26	+ 3	711,000	+ 18
Sauger	1,201,000	+ 39	+88	2,067,000	+ 81
Smelt	259,000	+138	-12	369,000	+ 5
Whitefish	566,000	+ 36	-18	981,000	- 8
Yellow perch	292,000	- 18	+57	650,000	+ 70
Halibut	851,000	+ 96	+15	1,236,000	+ 1
Shrimp	398,000	- 36	+96	1,023,000	+104
Leading sources:					
Wisconsin	674,000	+ 46	+ 4	1,135,000	+ 13
Massachusetts	418,000	- 13	-38	897,000	- 9
Manitoba	1,767,000	+ 32	+64	3,106,000	+ 64
British Columbia	571,000	+ 33	-17	1,000,000	- 18
Domestic total	2,981,000	- 9	+ 7	6,259,000	+ 22
Imported total	2,895,000	+ 31	+19	5,105,000	+ 22
Transported by:					
Truck	1,796,000	- 7	+17	3,722,000	+ 44
Express	739,000	- 8	-33	1,540,000	- 34
Freight	3,341,000	+ 21	+31	6,101,000	+ 39

* Includes fresh and frozen fish.

FIRST HALIBUT OF 1941 SEASON ARRIVE IN SEATTLE

The Ethel S. became the first vessel to land a fare of halibut at Seattle in the 1941 halibut season, according to the Seattle Fishery Market News office. This vessel arrived from Area II on April 5 with a fare of 16,000 pounds. Two thousand pounds of chicken halibut in the fare sold for 18 cents a pound, 13,500 pounds of medium halibut drew a price of 19 1/8 cents, and 500 pounds of large fish sold at 18 cents.

The Pacific halibut season opened on April 1.

FROZEN FISH TRADE

Decrease of United States Holdings of Frozen Fishery Products Continues

The seasonal drop in holdings of fishery products in cold-storage plants throughout the United States continued through March 15. On that date, 49,458,000 pounds of products were being held, 31 percent less than the total of a month earlier. Every major item registered a sizeable decrease during the month. Stocks of whiting and salmon were most greatly reduced, each sustaining a reduction of over three million pounds from the February 15 total.

Holdings of Fishery Products in United States Cold-storage Plants 1/

Item	Mar. 15 1941	Mar. 15 compared with			Feb. 15 1941	Mar. 15 1940	5-yr. av. Mar. 15
		Feb. 15 1941	Mar. 15 1940	5-yr. av. Mar. 15			
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Frozen fish and shellfish:							
Total holdings	49,458,000	-31	+ 8	+15	71,458,000	45,592,000	42,913,000
Important items:							
Filletts:							
Cod	1,309,000	-35	+ 81	(2)	2,020,000	724,000	(2)
Haddock	2,676,000	-35	+ 55	+ 1	4,134,000	1,728,000	2,643,000
Pollock	3,179,000	-35	+ 9	(2)	4,927,000	2,910,000	(2)
Rosefish	552,000	-36	- 77	(2)	867,000	2,394,000	(2)
Halibut	3,537,000	-38	+166	+89	5,698,000	1,330,000	1,875,000
Mackerel	2,247,000	-47	- 25	+11	4,259,000	2,976,000	2,019,000
Sablefish	1,505,000	-30	- 3	+45	2,137,000	1,553,000	1,035,000
Salmon	4,436,000	-41	+ 49	- 5	7,475,000	2,976,000	4,676,000
Whiting	3,146,000	-50	- 17	-30	6,274,000	3,798,000	4,473,000
Lake herring and chubs	1,396,000	-40	- 12	+56	2,317,000	1,586,000	895,000
Whitefish	1,890,000	- 8	- 1	+27	2,048,000	1,902,000	1,487,000
Shrimp	3,098,000	-40	+ 63	(2)	5,187,000	1,904,000	(2)
Cured fish:							
Herring, cured	13,094,000	- 8	- 13	- 7	14,201,000	15,067,000	14,123,000
Salmon, mild-cured	2,775,000	-19	- 50	-39	3,430,000	5,599,000	4,563,000

1/ Statistics furnished by the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

2/ Data not available.

Rosefish and Haddock Filletts Leaders in United States Fishery Freezing

Slightly less than half of the volume of fishery products frozen by United States cold-storage firms in the month ending March 15 was composed of haddock filletts and rosefish filletts. Total freezing activity decreased from that of the previous month but constituted an increase over that of the corresponding month of 1940 and the 5-year average.

Fishery Products Frozen in United States Cold-storage Plants 1/
(Figures are for the month ending on date indicated)

Item	Mar. 15 1941	Mar. 15 compared with			Feb. 15 1941	Mar. 15 1940	5-yr. av. Mar. 15
		Feb. 15 1941	Mar. 15 1940	5-yr. av. Mar. 15			
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Total products	6,530,000	-14	+ 3	+29	7,604,000	6,324,000	5,067,000
Important items:							
Haddock filletts	1,265,000	-11	+55	+ 1	1,417,000	815,000	1,254,000
Pollock filletts	13,000	-95	-81	(2)	263,000	67,000	(2)
Rosefish filletts	1,543,000	+25	+36	(2)	1,237,000	1,134,000	(2)
Smelt	78,000	-28	-62	-49	109,000	203,000	154,000
Whitefish	246,000	+80	-13	+52	137,000	282,000	162,000
Shrimp	348,000	-73	-57	(2)	1,272,000	810,000	(2)

1/ Statistics furnished by the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

2/ Data not available.

Boston Holdings Decrease One Third in March

Holdings of frozen fishery products in Boston cold-storage plants dropped 37 percent during March, according to the Boston office of the Fishery Market News Service. Stocks on hand on March 27 were, however, 34 percent larger than those on hand on March 27 in 1940.

Stocks of all major items except smelt were lowered during March. Pollock fillets, mackerel, whiting, and cod fillets registered the major declines.

Boston Cold-storage Holdings

Item	Mar. 26, 1941	Mar. 26 compared with		Feb. 26, 1941	Mar. 27, 1940
		Feb. 26, 1941	Mar. 27, 1940		
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	6,743,000	-36	+ 34	10,615,000	5,041,000
Leading items:					
Cod fillets	390,000	-46	+1850	719,000	20,000
Haddock fillets	904,000	-22	+ 813	1,154,000	99,000
Pollock fillets	1,425,000	-41	+ 14	2,419,000	1,249,000
Sea herring	265,000	-34	+ 54	403,000	172,000
Mackerel	786,000	-52	- 26	1,635,000	1,056,000
Smelt	1,092,000	+20	+ 93	911,000	565,000
Whiting, dressed	57,000	-90	- 83	569,000	327,000*
Scallops	80,000	-65	+ 38	230,000	58,000
Shrimp	112,000	-47	+ 833	210,000	12,000
Squid	94,000	-41	- 70	159,000	309,000

* Includes round and dressed.

New York Holdings Experience General Decline in March

All important frozen fishery items in the holdings of New York cold-storage plants experienced decreases during March, the Fishery Market News office in New York reports. For all stocks the decrease aggregated 23 percent between February 27 and March 27. Total holdings were 8 percent larger than those of March 28, 1940, however.

New York Cold-storage Holdings

Item	Mar. 27, 1941	Mar. 27 compared with		Feb. 27, 1941	Mar. 28, 1940
		Feb. 27, 1941	Mar. 28, 1940		
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	5,673,000	-23	+ 8	7,363,000	5,248,000
Leading items:					
Butterfish	221,000	- 2	- 28	225,000	305,000
Halibut	165,000	-20	+871	270,000	17,000
Herring, sea and sardine	196,000	-20	+125	245,000	87,000
Mackerel	176,000	-59	+ 24	434,000	142,000
King salmon	441,000	-23	+ 30	570,000	339,000
Shad	167,000	-36	- 49	260,000	326,000
Smelt	425,000	-26	+ 93	575,000	220,000
Ciscoes	180,000	-25	+ 1	239,000	179,000
Sturgeon	444,000	- 8	- 38	481,000	716,000
Whitefish	1,030,000	-17	+ 6	1,241,000	974,000
Lobster tails, spiny	282,000	+11	+ 70	255,000	166,000
Shrimp	332,000	-52	+172	687,000	122,000

Holdings in Chicago Cold-storage Plants Show Slight Gain in March

An increase of 533,000 pounds of blue pike and sauger in Chicago cold-storage plants during the four weeks ending March 27 was chiefly responsible for a 4 percent rise in the total Chicago holdings of frozen fishery products in the period. Statistics on these holdings were published by the Fishery Market News Service office in Chicago. Shrimp stocks fell 286,000 pounds between February 27 and March 27, providing the major stock decline for that period.

Chicago Cold-storage Holdings

Item	Mar. 27, 1941	Mar. 27 compared with		Feb. 27, 1941	Mar. 28, 1940
		Feb. 27, 1941	Mar. 28, 1940		
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	5,807,000	+ 4	+ 39	5,590,000	4,182,000
Leading items:					
Blue pike & sauger	1,370,000	+64	+ 51	837,000	907,000
Lake herring and chubs	563,000	- 4	+113	608,000	274,000
Lake trout	261,000	-36	- 29	405,000	366,000
Smelt	166,000	+55	+ 52	107,000	109,000
Whitefish	478,000	- 4	- 12	498,000	545,000
Yellow pike	196,000	+43	+403	137,000	39,000
Cod fillets	157,000	+45	+303	108,000	39,000
Rosefish fillets	61,000	+22	- 77	78,000	261,000
Halibut	495,000	+13	+390	440,000	101,000
Shrimp	477,000	-37	+100	763,000	238,000

Sea Herring and Salmon Largest Items in Canadian Holdings

Stocks of sea herring and salmon constituted nearly half of the total holdings of fresh frozen fish and shellfish in Canadian cold-storage plants on April 1, a preliminary release of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicates. On that date, 19,215,000 pounds of these products were held, compared with 20,843,000 pounds on March 1 and 14,056,000 pounds on April 1, a year previous. Stocks of sea herring exceeded 5,500,000 pounds; salmon, 3,300,000 pounds; cod fillets, 2,100,000 pounds; and halibut, 1,200,000 pounds, with pickerel, whitefish, tullibee and mackerel also held in important quantities. During March the major changes in stocks of important items included decreases of 42 percent, 33 percent, and 29 percent in mackerel, salmon, and halibut, and increases of 38 percent and 27 percent in cod fillets and whitefish. Salmon, pickerel, and cod fillet stocks on hand were 312 percent, 270 percent, and 236 percent larger on April 1 than they were 12 months earlier.

Of 1,394,000 pounds of frozen smoked fish and shellfish also held by Canadian plants, 87 percent consisted of groundfish fillets, sea herring kippers, and finnan haddie. These three products were held in quantities of 673,000 pounds, 277,000 pounds, and 267,000 pounds, respectively. The total of April 1 was 100,000 pounds larger than that of March 1 and 350,000 pounds less than that of April 1, 1940.

Freezing activity in Canada in March covered 4,444,000 pounds of fresh products, according to these preliminary figures. This included 1,608,000 pounds of cod fillets, 1,289,000 pounds of sea herring, 698,000 pounds of halibut, and 332,000 pounds of haddock fillets. There were also 1,442,000 pounds of smoked products frozen, including 1,128,000 pounds of groundfish fillets and 209,000 pounds of finnan haddie. The total volume of fishery products frozen was 44 percent greater than for February and 162 percent greater than for March of 1940.

CANNED FISH TRADE

Stocks of Unsold Canned Salmon Drop One-fifth in March

The Association of Pacific Fisheries reports the equivalent of 363,000 standard cases of canned salmon unsold in the possession of salmon canning companies on March 31. This figure represents standard cases of 48 one-pound tins, and the report covers 84 companies which produce about 99 percent of the total salmon pack. The total stocks on hand represent a drop of 21 percent from those of a month earlier and a 74 percent decline from those of March 31, 1940. The difference between 1940 and 1941 stocks was reflected chiefly in supplies of Alaska red and of chum salmon.

Canned Salmon Unsold -- Standard Cases

Item	March 31, 1941	February 28, 1941	March 31, 1940
Chinook or king	48,000	49,000	33,000
Puget Sound sockeye	27,000	27,000	27,000
Alaska red	84,000	103,000	985,000
Silver or coho	46,000	68,000	64,000
Humpback or pink	111,000	165,000	155,000
Chum	43,000	42,000	104,000
Bluebacks and steelheads	4,000	5,000	1,000
Total	363,000	459,000	1,370,000

Price quotations on April 1, 1941, for canned salmon, f.o.b. Pacific Coast shipping points, as reported by Seattle brokers and shippers to the Fishery Market News Service, were as follows:

Canned Salmon Quotations

Item	Can size	Quotation April 1, 1941 per doz. cans	Quotation April 1, 1940 per doz. cans
Alaska red	1 lb. tall	\$2.65 - \$2.75	\$2.25 - \$2.30
Silver or coho	1 lb. tall	2.10	1.80 - 2.00
Chum	1 lb. tall	1.50	1.30 - 1.35
Humpback or pink	1 lb. tall	1.65	1.45 - 1.50
Puget Sound sockeye	1 lb. flat	3.50	3.50

1940-41 Shrimp Production Lags

Through March 29, the 1940-41 production of canned shrimp was 15 percent less than the production for the corresponding part of the previous season. Reports of southern shrimp packers operating under the Seafood Inspection Service of the United States Food and Drug Administration placed production from July 1, 1940, through March 29 at 909,000 standard cases of 48 No. 1 cans.

Packers' quotations on No. 1 tall tins of canned shrimp in wholesale quantities, f.o.b. point of production, disclose a continued advance in prices.

Canned Shrimp Prices -- Per Dozen Tins

	Wet Pack		Dry Pack	
	April 1, 1941	March 1, 1941	April 1, 1941	March 1, 1941
Small	\$1.20 - \$1.25	\$1.10 - \$1.20	\$1.20 - \$1.25	\$1.15 - \$1.20
Medium	1.25 - 1.45	1.15 - 1.35	1.25 - 1.45	1.15 - 1.35
Large	1.30 - 1.45	1.20 - 1.40	1.30 - 1.45	1.20 - 1.35
Extra large or jumbo	1.35 - 1.55	1.25 - 1.50	1.35 - 1.55	1.25 - 1.50

California Sardine Pack Retains Slight Lead over Previous Season

With the 1940-41 season nearly over, the pack of California sardines to the end of February totaled 3,101,000 cases, according to the California Division of Fish and Game. This was a 2 percent gain over the 1939-40 pack to February 29, 1940. During February there were 406,000 cases canned, an 8 percent rise above the total for February of 1940.

Tuna Packing Active First Two Months of 1941

During January and February, California tuna packing establishments canned 598,000 cases of tuna, reports issued by the California Division of Fish and Game indicate. This is a 22 percent gain in volume over the total for the first two months of 1940. Sixty-nine percent of the pack was processed in the San Pedro district and 31 percent in the San Diego district.

Tuna flakes made up 402,000 cases of the pack; yellowfin tuna, 150,000 cases; striped tuna, 33,000 cases; bonito, 7,000 cases; tuna, tonno style, 4,000 cases; and yellowtail, 2,000 cases.

Activity in mackerel canning produced 158,000 cases of mackerel for the two months, a decrease of 64 percent from the total of January and February 1940.

FOREIGN FISHERY TRADE

Canned Salmon Leads Fishery Export Items

Canned salmon led among edible fishery items exported from the United States in February, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Exports of these products during the first two months of 1941, while lower than those of January and February 1940, exceeded those of the first two months of 1938 and 1939.

Canned salmon and canned sardines led exports of edible fishery commodities with 48 percent and 39 percent, respectively, of the February total.

United States Exports of Edible Fishery Products ^{1/}

Item	February 1941	February 1940	Two months ending with February	
			1941	1940
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Salmon, canned	7,889,000	6,065,000	11,945,000	9,538,000
Sardines, canned	6,459,000	10,238,000	11,094,000	21,978,000
Shrimp, canned	136,000	426,000	275,000	543,000
Other products	2,032,000	1,415,000	3,785,000	3,337,000
Total	16,516,000	18,144,000	27,099,000	35,396,000

^{1/} Data furnished by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1941 Fishery Imports One-quarter below Imports of 1940

The February total of imports of edible fishery products was 24 percent less than the total for February 1940, and the two months' total for January and February represented a drop of 27 percent from the January-February 1940 total, figures released by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce indicate. Items particularly showing declines were pickled or salted herring, canned crabmeat, canned sardines, and canned tuna.

The most important import item was fresh and frozen fresh-water fish, with 29 percent of the total imports for February and 27 percent of the two months' figure.

Imports of Edible Fishery Products into the United States

Item	February 1941	February 1940	Two months ending with February	
	Pounds	Pounds	1941	1940
Fresh or frozen:				
Fresh-water fish	6,823,000	6,294,000	13,906,000	13,720,000
Halibut	390,000	560,000	728,000	808,000
Mackerel	33,000	330,000	105,000	522,000
Sea herring	1,168,000	522,000	1,732,000	928,000
Smelts	1,816,000	1,447,000	3,779,000	3,232,000
Tuna	331,000	282,000	331,000	524,000
Fish filleted, skinned, boned, etc.	920,000	910,000	2,139,000	2,450,000
Lobsters	1,044,000	752,000	2,578,000	2,202,000
Pickled or salted:				
Cod, haddock, hake, etc.	3,341,000	4,750,000	7,120,000	7,724,000
Herring	2,389,000	4,628,000	8,517,000	11,645,000
Canned:				
Crabmeat	124,000	1,828,000	362,000	8,708,000
Lobsters	45,000	60,000	191,000	178,000
Sardines	773,000	1,887,000	1,415,000	2,905,000
Tuna	322,000	938,000	521,000	3,220,000
Other, fresh, frozen, salted, canned, etc.	3,981,000	5,925,000	7,773,000	11,183,000
Total	23,500,000	31,113,000	51,197,000	69,949,000

THE COVER PAGE

The New York salt-water market handled 228 million pounds of fish in 1939, according to the New York Fishery Market News office. Eighteen percent of this total was landed at New York by fishing craft. The cover page is illustrative of the landing of fish on a New York pier from the fishing vessel.

In addition to fish arriving on the salt-water market, New York received almost eight million pounds of fishery imports by steamship and twenty-five million pounds of fresh-water fishery products at Peck Slip. Receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products in 1939 thus totaled over 261 million pounds.

FISHERY TRADE INDICATORS
(Expressed in Thousands of Pounds)

Item	Month	Latest month	Same month a year ago	Previous month
FRESH FISH LANDINGS				
Boston, Mass.	February	21,914	22,043	16,161
Gloucester, Mass.	do	4,672	3,921	3,728
Portland, Maine.	do	1,121	1,180	695
Boston, Gloucester, and Portland:				
Cod.	do	6,153	5,405	3,314
Haddock.	do	11,434	10,764	8,172
Pollock.	do	1,709	1,619	1,662
Rosefish.	do	6,568	5,765	5,284
FISH RECEIPTS, CHICAGO 1/				
Salt-water fish.	do	1,513	1,615	1,110
Fresh-water fish.	do	3,693	2,929	3,381
Shellfish, etc.	do	670	662	997
By truck.	do	1,796	1,536	1,927
By express.	do	739	1,115	801
By freight.	do	3,341	2,556	2,760
COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS 2/				
New York, N. Y.:				
Salt-water fish.	March	2,774	2,592	3,688
Fresh-water fish.	do	2,128	2,101	2,359
Shellfish, etc.	do	772	556	1,306
Boston, Mass.:				
Salt-water fish.	do	6,403	4,643	9,926
Fresh-water fish.	do	30	5	45
Shellfish, etc.	do	310	393	644
Chicago, Ill.:				
Salt-water fish.	do	1,547	1,100	1,375
Fresh-water fish.	do	3,422	2,555	3,074
Shellfish, etc.	do	695	372	994
Unclassified.	do	143	125	147
United States:				
Cod fillets.	do	1,309	724	2,020
Haddock fillets.	do	2,676	1,728	4,134
Halibut.	do	3,537	1,330	5,698
Mackerel.	do	2,247	2,976	4,259
Pollock fillets.	do	3,179	2,910	4,927
Rosefish fillets.	do	552	2,394	867
Salmon.	do	4,456	2,976	7,475
Whiting.	do	3,146	3,796	5,274
Shrimp.	do	3,098	1,904	5,187
New England, all species.	do	12,133	13,371	19,271
Middle Atlantic, all species.	do	9,641	9,883	13,129
South Atlantic, all species.	do	2,366	2,466	3,513
North Central East, all species.	do	11,825	9,408	14,971
North Central West, all species.	do	2,772	2,803	3,782
South Central, all species.	do	1,965	930	3,176
Pacific, all species.	do	8,735	6,729	13,489
FOREIGN FISHERY TRADE 3/				
Exports:				
All edible fishery commodities.	February	16,516	16,144	10,563
Canned salmon.	do	7,899	6,065	4,056
Canned sardines.	do	6,459	10,238	4,635
Canned shrimp.	do	136	426	139
Imports:				
All edible fishery commodities.	do	23,500	31,113	27,697
Fresh-water fish and eels, fresh or frozen.	do	6,823	6,294	7,084
Canned tuna.	do	322	938	199
Canned sardines.	do	773	1,897	642
Cod, haddock, hake, etc., pickled or salted.	do	3,341	4,750	3,778
Herring, pickled or salted.	do	2,389	4,628	6,128
Crab meat, sauce, etc.	do	124	1,828	239
Lobsters, not canned.	do	1,044	752	1,534
Lobsters, canned.	do	45	60	146

1/ Includes all arrivals as reported by express and rail terminals, and truck receipts as reported by wholesale dealers including smokers.

2/ Data for individual cities are as of the last Thursday of the month, except those at Boston which are for the last Wednesday of the month, and those for geographical areas and the total of the United States which are as of the 15th of the month.

3/ From data compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Note.—Data for the latest month are subject to revision.

FISHERY INDUSTRIAL AND MARKETING PUBLICATIONS

There follows a list of some of the industrial or marketing publications of the Fish and Wildlife Service which are available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices quoted. Price List 21, the most complete list of titles and prices of fishery sales publications of the Service, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents free of charge.

INVESTIGATIONAL REPORTS

- No. 43. Some Effects of Ultraviolet Irradiation of Haddock Fillets. 1939. 5¢.
- No. 42. A Plan for the Development of the Hawaiian Fisheries. 1939. 10¢.
- No. 41. The Mineral Content of the Edible Portions of Some American Fishery Products. 1938. 5¢.
- No. 40. Pacific Salmon Oils. 1939. 5¢.
- No. 39. Trade in Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products and Related Marketing Considerations in the San Francisco Bay Area. 1938. 10¢.
- No. 38. Marketing of Shad on the Atlantic Coast. 1938. 10¢.
- No. 37. Preliminary Report on the Cause of the Decline of the Oyster Industry of the York River, Va., and the Effects of Pulp-mill Pollution on Oysters. 1938. 10¢.
- No. 32. Studies on Drying Cod and Haddock Waste. 1935. 5¢.
- No. 30. Effect of Manufacture on the Quality of Nohoiy Fish Meals. 1935. 5¢.
- No. 28. Studies on the Utilization of Swordfish Livers. 1935. 5¢.
- No. 26. Fishery for Red Snappers and Groupers in the Gulf of Mexico. 1935. 5¢.
- No. 25. The Iodine Content of Some American Fishery Products. 1935. 5¢.
- No. 24. Modifications in Gear Curtail the Destruction of Undersized Fish in Otter Trawling. 1935. 5¢.
- No. 20. Studies on the Smoking of Haddock. 1934. 5¢.
- No. 18. The Iodine Content of Oysters. 1934. 5¢.
- No. 16. Developments in Refrigeration of Fish in the United States. 1932. 5¢.
- No. 14. Fisheries of the Virgin Islands of the United States. 1932. 5¢.
- No. 13. Fisheries of Puerto Rico. 1932. 5¢.
- No. 7. Market for Marine Animal Oils in the United States. 1931. 15¢.
- No. 1. Menhaden Industry. 1931. 25¢.

FISHERY CIRCULARS

- No. 25. Natural History and Methods of Controlling the Common Oyster Drills. 1937. 5¢.
- No. 23. Decline in Haddock Abundance on Georges Bank and a Practical Remedy. 1936. 5¢.
- No. 22. Organizing and Incorporating Fishery Cooperative Marketing Associations. 1936. 5¢.
- No. 21. The Story of Oysters. 1936. 5¢.
- No. 19. Practical Fish Cookery. 1935. 5¢.
- No. 18. Conditions Affecting the Southern Winter Trawl Fishery. 1935. 5¢.
- No. 15. Aquatic Shell Industries. 1934. 5¢.
- No. 12. Introduction of Japanese Oysters into the United States. 1932. 5¢.
- No. 11. Some Unusual Markets for Fish and Shellfish. 1932. 5¢.
- No. 3. Market for Fresh Oysters in 14 Cities of the United States. 1931. 10¢.

ECONOMIC CIRCULARS

- No. 74. Application of Preservatives to Fishing Nets. 1931. 5¢.
- No. 69. Salmon--an Economical and Valuable Food. 1929. 10¢.

DOCUMENTS

- No. 1092. Pacific Salmon Fisheries. 1930. 65¢.
- No. 1078. Utilization of Shrimp Waste. 1930. 10¢.
- No. 1075. Net Preservative Treatments 1930. 5¢.
- No. 1065. Bibliography on Cod-liver Oil in Animal Feeding. 1929. 10¢.
- No. 1059. Fishing Grounds of the Gulf of Maine. 1929. 25¢.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

- No. 37. Fishery Industries of the United States, 1938. 35¢.
- No. 36. Alaska Fishery and Fur-seal Industries in 1938. 15¢.
- No. 35. Progress in Biological Inquiries, 1938. 15¢.
- No. 34. Propagation and Distribution of Food Fishes, Fiscal Year 1938. 10¢.

ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE-LISTED PUBLICATIONS SHOULD BE FORWARDED DIRECT TO THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AND NOT TO THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FISHERY MARKET NEWS

The information collected and compiled by the various Fishery Market News offices is disseminated both in printed form and by radio.

The printed releases consist of:

1. Daily mimeographed reports.
2. Monthly mimeographed summaries.
3. Periodic rotoprinted reviews. (Fishery Market News)
4. Annual mimeographed summaries.

The radio information consists of Market Broadcasts and Consumer Broadcasts:

1. Each week day - A Market Broadcast condensed from the Market News report is broadcast by a local station.
2. Four times weekly - Consumer Broadcasts suggesting good buys and giving useful information about the purchase or preparation of fish are broadcast by 10 to 20 stations within the area of local distribution.

The information issued by each of the various offices is indicated by an "x" in the following tabulation.

Office & Address	Reports & Summaries			Market Broadcasts*		
	Daily	Monthly	Annual	Station	Frequency	Time
33A Fulton St., NEW YORK, N. Y.	x	x	x	WOR (Newark, N.J.)	710	A.M. 5:50 P.M. -
253½ Northern Ave., BOSTON, Mass.	x	x	x	WHDH	850	10:30 4:15
200 N. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, Ill.	x	x	x	WJJD	1160	6:07 1:05
417 Bell St. Terminal, SEATTLE, Wash.	x	x	x	KGBU (Ketchikan, Alaska)	930	7:15
309 Duval Bldg., JACKSONVILLE, Fla.	x	-	x	KINY (Juneau, Alaska)	1460	10:25
1100 Decatur St., NEW ORLEANS, La.	x	x	x	WJAX	930	7:45 -
1100 Decatur St., NEW ORLEANS, La.	x	x	x	WWL	870	5:05 -
WASHINGTON, D. C.	-	**	-	-	-	- -

* Consumer Broadcasts are released by all offices.

** Periodic review entitled Fishery Market News.

Requests to be placed upon mailing lists should be addressed to FISH and WILDLIFE SERVICE, FISHERY MARKET NEWS SERVICE. Reports or summaries should be requested from the regional offices and the periodic review from Washington. There is no charge for the publications listed.

